

AN INJUSTICE TO WAGEWORKERS

Compulsory Physical Examination to Aid Efficiency.

INVADES PERSONAL LIFE

Weeding Out of Men Not Perfect Bodily Would Put an Added Strain on Those Who Passed the Test—Idea Intolerable From the Humane Standpoint.

By JOHN P. WHITE,
President United Mine Workers.

Compulsory physical examination, whether of employees in industry or of any other class of citizens, involves an interference with the personal life of the individual so serious that it should be undertaken only on the assurance that the public welfare demands it and that the results are worth the sacrifice of that personal sanctity which our institutions have thrown about the individual.

This, in my judgment, is another way of saying that the state, not the employer, should undertake such examination, assuming always that public policy demands compulsory examination at all. I am not prepared to admit even this.

Compulsory physical examination is being urged only for wage earners. The reason is not far to seek. For the disinterested physician or scientist it is a short cut to remedying a condition which is due to the fact that wages are too low to permit wage earners, as a class, to spare the means for doing what otherwise they would voluntarily do and without prompting from any authority—that is, to consult the physician as frequently as necessary.

If we are to assume that insufficient wages and the ignorance and helplessness attendant on low wages are to remain with us always, then we could proceed with a program of paternalism and justify it. The fear of organized labor and lovers of human freedom generally is that low wages will become so buttressed by remedial measures of this sort that the public conscience will be dulled into an acceptance of low wages as a permanent institution.

Of course in some occupations, such as that of locomotive engineer, certain physical tests are so necessary on the ground of public safety that no objection can be raised. But with industry organized for private profit the weeding out of men not physically perfect by physical examination means only that those who pass the test will be subjected to greater strain than previously. The late Professor Hoxie of Chicago university, after conducting a thorough investigation of scientific management, expressed the opinion that the greatest danger now threatening the American wage earner is the speeding up of industry and the consequent physical strain imposed upon the worker.

If Professor Hoxie and other economists and students of industrial problems are correct, as I believe they are, then we must regard the entrance of a number of physically unfit men into industry as a blessing if it serves to check the tendency toward more speed and greater strain.

As modern industries are organized today, the rejection of unfit men means not the protection of those who are accepted, but license to increase the strain upon them so that eventually they, too, or their descendants, will be added to the class of the unfit.

"They will scrap the whole human race if they keep on," said Andrew Furuseth in referring to the increase in efficiency devices, so called. We are in great danger of losing entirely the human equation in industry and with it the freedom of the individual. This is not only inhuman and intolerable from a humane standpoint, but it is not efficient. Human nature is too complex to measure men with a yardstick. Some of the greatest inventors and mechanics, not to mention statesmen and even soldiers, have been men who could never have passed the rigid physical tests imposed by some of our modern industrial corporations whose managers have gone mad over efficiency.

If physical examination of all persons is demanded on the broad ground of social welfare, then let it be administered by the state.

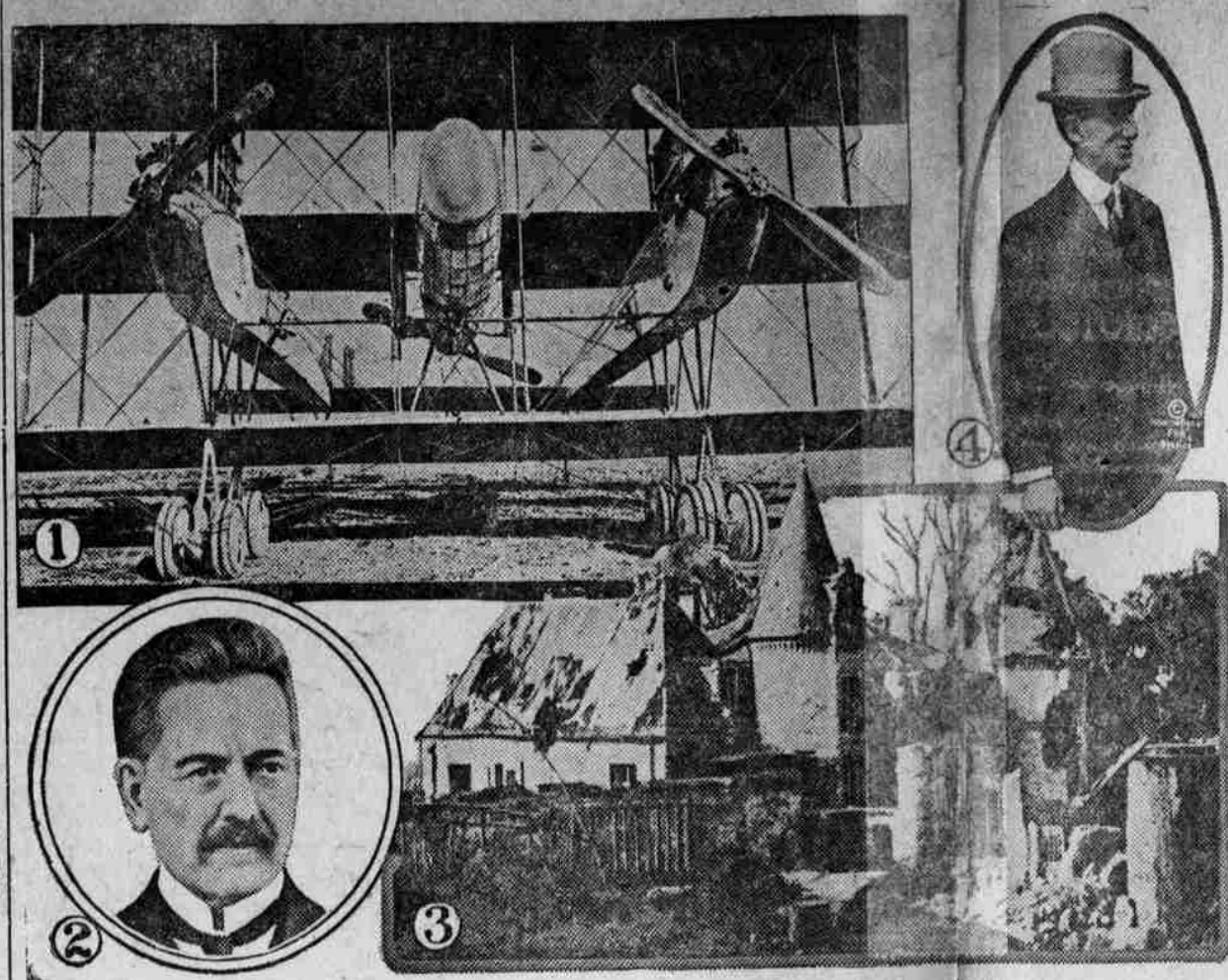
Better still, let our scientists and wise men cease regarding the great mass of workers as densely ignorant and hopeless wards, over whom they must watch and care. Let them instead join with organized labor in demanding a fair wage and then, take my word for it, the very men for whom they are now so solicitous will be found taking the best care of themselves.

It is certainly putting the cart before the horse to demand the weeding out of all save the physically perfect while at the same time we permit low wages and poverty to continue to make physical fitness difficult or impossible to achieve.

Many Kentucky coal operators have signed agreements with their workers. Following the settlement of the strike at Leadville, many of the larger mining companies have resumed work on a normal basis.

A substantial increase in wages has been asked by the United Mine Workers of America in the districts of Illinois, Ohio, western Pennsylvania and Indiana.

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1—Photograph of the giant Caproni triplane, a sample of which has been sent to the United States from Italy and which carries 25 passengers. 2—President Irigoyen of Argentina, who is trying to arrange united action of Latin-American nations against Germany. 3—The Chateau of Peronne, reduced to ruins by continuous bombardment by the Germans. 4—W.A. Holman, prime minister of New South Wales, photographed in New York where he attended a luncheon of the Overseas club.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

House May Decide to Investigate
Bernstorff's Plot to Influence Congress.

FIVE NAMED BY TOM HEFLIN

Bulgaria Ready to Quit War—German's Conditional Offer to Evacuate Belgium—Lansing's Exposures Well Timed—Haig Makes Further Advances in Flanders.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
The house of representatives may determine to investigate itself, or rather the action of certain of its members, as a result of the disclosure of the Bernstorff plot to influence congress and keep the country from entering the war, by the expenditure of \$50,000 through some organization. Representative Tom Hefflin of Alabama precipitated the inquiry by stating in the house that he knew of some congressmen whose actions were suspicious. Called before the rules committee, he named Senator La Follette, Representative at Large W. E. Mason of Illinois, Representatives Fred A. Britten of Illinois, and Patrick D. Norton and John M. Baer of North Dakota. He did not accuse anyone of receiving German money, but demanded that the activities of these five men be investigated.

Bulgaria Wants to Quit.
Bulgaria, having attained the ends for which she entered the war—the recovery of Dobruja, Macedonia, and parts of Serbia that were taken from her in the Balkan war—is ready to quit fighting if permitted to retain her conquests. So says Stephan Panaretoff, Bulgarian minister to the United States. His country, he adds, has no interest in Germany's ambition to establish a Mittel Europa, and would have preferred to enter the war on the side of the allies, had their promises been as unconditional as those of the kaiser.

Austria-Hungary, according to advice received in Washington, is rapidly nearing collapse, and the German war party realizes that peace, if it is to be of the German brand, must be procured within six months or before America gets fully into action. There is great distress throughout the realm of Emperor Charles and his people would gladly stop fighting provided they do not have to yield too much to Italy.

Germany Offers Belgian Bargain.
The replies of Germany and Austria to the pope's peace proposals, filled with high sounding phrases and hypocrisy, were virtually ignored by the allied governments and condemned as evasive and insincere by the press. Therefore the kaiser came forward with an addendum, verbally expressed to the papal nuncio at Munich by Foreign Secretary Kuehlman, in which he agreed to evacuate Belgium in order to gain peace. But the offer was hedged about by conditions that made all the non-Teutonic world laugh. He demanded that Germany have the right to develop her economic enterprises freely in Belgium, especially in Antwerp; that Belgium give a guaranty that "any such menace as that which threatened Germany in 1914 would in future be excluded;" that Belgium undertake to maintain the administrative separation of the Flanders and Walloon districts introduced by Germany, and not enter into any commercial treaties aimed at Germany. In return Germany offers graciously to contribute a share of the compensation to be paid to the little nation she has ravished.

The new German party organized by Admiral von Tirpitz and others not now in office got into action last week with the slogan "Peace without indemnity means Germany's defeat." This party serves to co-ordinate the activities of the pan-German agencies and is getting large support. The social democrats are gathering their strength to combat it, and the result is likely to be a very pretty fight when the reichstag reassembles.

Little News From Russia.
Little is heard and still less is known just now about conditions in Russia. Plots, counter plots and accusations have not yet unseated Kerensky, and he and the soldiers' and workers' council may finally establish complete control over the situation. The troops in the field and in garrisons have been murdering their officers by the score, and one correspondent asserts they have no heart for the war since the czar was deposed—a statement that only adds to the confusion of the mental picture we over here have of the new republic. The armies, however, since the Germans captured Jacobstadt, have checked the advance of the enemy and even retaken some positions near Pskoff. Winter is coming to their aid and it is considered probable that the movement of the Germans toward Petrograd is about ended for this year.

General Soukhomiloff, former war minister, first of the autocrats to be judged by a jury of the new democracy, was convicted of high treason on Wednesday, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. His young wife, whose extravagance drove him nearly insane, was acquitted.

Lansing's Useful Disclosures.
As a means of consolidating the sentiment of the country and arousing its enthusiasm for a victorious war the disclosures of German intrigue made by Secretary Lansing are unexcelled. And they are ably seconded by the stirring speeches that Colonel Roosevelt has been delivering. Mr. Lansing times his exposures well and makes them with a calm finality that is most effective. His latest statement is that he has conclusive evidence that Count von Bernstorff on or before January 19 had received and read the Zimmerman note to the German minister in Mexico City telling of the intention to begin unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1, and consequently was fully aware of his government's plan when he asked authority to expend \$50,000 to influence congress and keep this country neutral.

Colonel Roosevelt's patriotic addresses were a distinct feature of the week. In Chicago and other middle West cities he expressed forcibly the opinions he and most of the rest of us have of the pacifists and obstructionists and other pro-Germans, and he gave special attention and some choice language to the case of Robert M. La Follette, the United States senator with whom Wisconsin is afflicted. The doughty "T. R." invaded the enemy's country, delivering one of his most fiery speeches at Racine. At the Chicago meeting and elsewhere resolutions were adopted calling for the expulsion of La Follette from the senate, but that so-called honorable gentleman, seemingly unmoved by the storm of denunciation, was busy organizing his followers in Wisconsin for a fight based on what he thinks are his principles.

South America Is on Fire.
Germany sought to pacify Argentina by disapproving the ideas expressed by Count von Luxburg, but the South American republic was by no means satisfied and the people demanded that war be declared. The chamber of deputies concurred in the resolution of the senate that relations with Germany be severed, and it was up to President Irigoyen. He has been a determined advocate of neutrality, but it seemed likely that he would be forced to yield to the demand for war. Before deciding the matter, he began negotiations to secure united action by all the Latin-American nations. Uruguay and Paraguay were reported as eager to break off relations with Germany, and Peru last week presented to the imperial government a demand that satisfaction be given within eight

days for the sinking of the Peruvian bark Lorton in Spanish waters last February. The people of Argentina have been stirred to increased indignation by the serious strikes of railroad men and other workers, which have been accompanied by much violence and destruction of property. These strikes are admittedly fomented and financially supported by Germans.

Haig Resumes His Offensive.
Having spent the first part of the week in consolidating his gains and beating off the desperate counterattacks of the Germans, Field Marshal Haig on Wednesday resumed his offensive in Flanders in the Ypres region. In a few hours his men had occupied ground to a depth of more than 1,000 yards along most of the front involved, and were in possession of the Tower Hamlets ridge, beyond the bloody Polygon wood, and had taken most of Zonnebeke, the village from which they were driven in April, 1915. The Germans made tremendous strong counterattacks during the afternoon and evening, but in vain. The results of the offensive, at the late of writing, are pronounced most satisfactory.

Very heavy losses were incurred by the crown prince in futile attacks on the French along the Chemin des Dames and north of Verdun. Four air raids in two days were made on England by the Germans and about a score of persons were killed. Both airplanes and Zeppelins took part in these raids and aerial torpedoes were used. The chief result was a renewed demand by the British press for reprisals. In several bombing expeditions the allied airmen did great damage to German establishments in Belgium. Monday night the German aviators cleverly bombed a French camp of German prisoners, killing two and wounding 17. They probably thought it was a hospital.

Steel Prices Heavily Reduced.
By a voluntary agreement made by steel producers with the war industries board and approved by the president, a scale of quotations was established that reduces prices of steel by about one-half. These, according to Albert H. Gary, are fair and reasonable, though far below the expectations of the manufacturers. The priority committee of the war industries board issued an order that in all cases preference in orders for iron and steel and their products be given to concerns turning out materials actually necessary for the war's conduct. Manufacturers of articles classed as luxuries are the first to feel the effects of this order.

The federal labor trouble mediators are a busy lot of men these days. No sooner was the big strike of iron workers at San Francisco settled than the lake seamen voted to strike, and next the switchmen of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern suddenly quit, crippling the mills of the United States Steel corporation at South Chicago and Gary. Also, machinists employed by the government in navy yards and arsenals made new demands for more pay, and the bituminous coal operators and miners could not agree on wages. It was a relief to learn that the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers determined to prevent all strikes in its ranks during the war.

For Second Liberty Loan.
All preparations were completed last week for the campaign to float the second Liberty loan. The bonds, which will bear 4 per cent interest, will be advertised by posters, by every postmaster, railroad, express and telegraph manager, and every schoolteacher. A letter will be sent to every farmer in the country, and a special mission will go to a selected list of a million wealthy agriculturalists. They will be urged to invest as much of the proceeds of their harvest as possible in the Liberty bonds. Window cards, mailing stickers and automobile stickers will be distributed by the millions.

The senate passed the \$8,000,000,000 war deficiency bill, and the house and senate conferees completed their work on the great war tax bill.

PATIENT TRAINING

While the lives of some great men remind us that we can make money by taking chances, you can lose it the same way. Few men can make one dollar do the work of two.

Tackle the big problems, undertake big things, but let there be first the slow, patient training of knowing the value of a dollar—which a Savings Account in The Holston will give you.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE

TO BEN GRAHAM AND RUFUS B. GRAHAM

Cowan McClung Company, vs. Ben Graham et al—

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15526

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Ben Graham and Rufus Graham are justly indebted to Cowan McClung Company, the complainants and that their residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon them and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 13th day of September 1917

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

Bowen & Anderson, Sol's.

Sept. 15 22 29 -Oct. 1 1917

TO G. W. REPASS

Katie Repass vs. G. W. Repass

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15583

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant G. W. Repass is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 6th day of October, 1917

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

W. F. MILLER, Sol.

October 6 13 20 27 1917

TO NORA WHITTLESEY

H. R. Whittlesey vs. Nora Whittlesey

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15514

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Nora Whittlesey is a non-resident of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 3rd day of October 1917

J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master

Atchley & Bibb, Sol's.

October 6 13 20 27 1917

TO T. E. JAMES

Susan L. James vs. T. E. James et al.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15515

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant T. E. James is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 3rd day of October 1917

J. C. Ford Clerk & Master

L. C. Ely, Sol.

October 6 13 20 27 1917

TO WILLIAM GILBERT SHEPPARD

Minnie Sheppard vs. William Gilbert Sheppard

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15579

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant William Gilbert Sheppard is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed by him and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 5th day of October 1917

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

Noble Smithson, Sol.

October 6 13 20 27 1917

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October 12 & 13

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KLAW & ERLANGER

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BEN HUR

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Century

TO BARNEY GRAY, ALVIS GRAY, LAVEL GRAY, SAMUEL GRAY, IRA GRAY, THOMAS McKIN, RAYNARD McKIN, SAMUEL McKIN, MAUD HUMPHREYS, MAGGIE DAVIS BIESIE HOWARD AND CHARLES McKIN

G. W. B. Gray vs. Barney Gray et al

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15589

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Barney Gray Alvis Gray, Lavel Gray, Samuel Gray, Ira Gray, Thomas McKIN, Samuel McKIN, Raynard McKIN, Maud Humphreys, Maggie Davis, Bessie Howard and Charles McKIN all of whom are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 6th day of October, 1917

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

R. A. Brown, Atty.

October 6 13 20 27 1917

TO GEORGE MORGAN

Bertha Morgan vs. George Morgan

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15584

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant George Morgan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.

This 5th day of October 1917

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

Atchley, & Bibb, Sol's.

TO ALBERT WALKER

Mamie Walker vs. Albert Walker

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15585

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Albert Walker is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 6th day of October 1917

J. C. FORD, C. & M.

R. A. Johnston, Sol.

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